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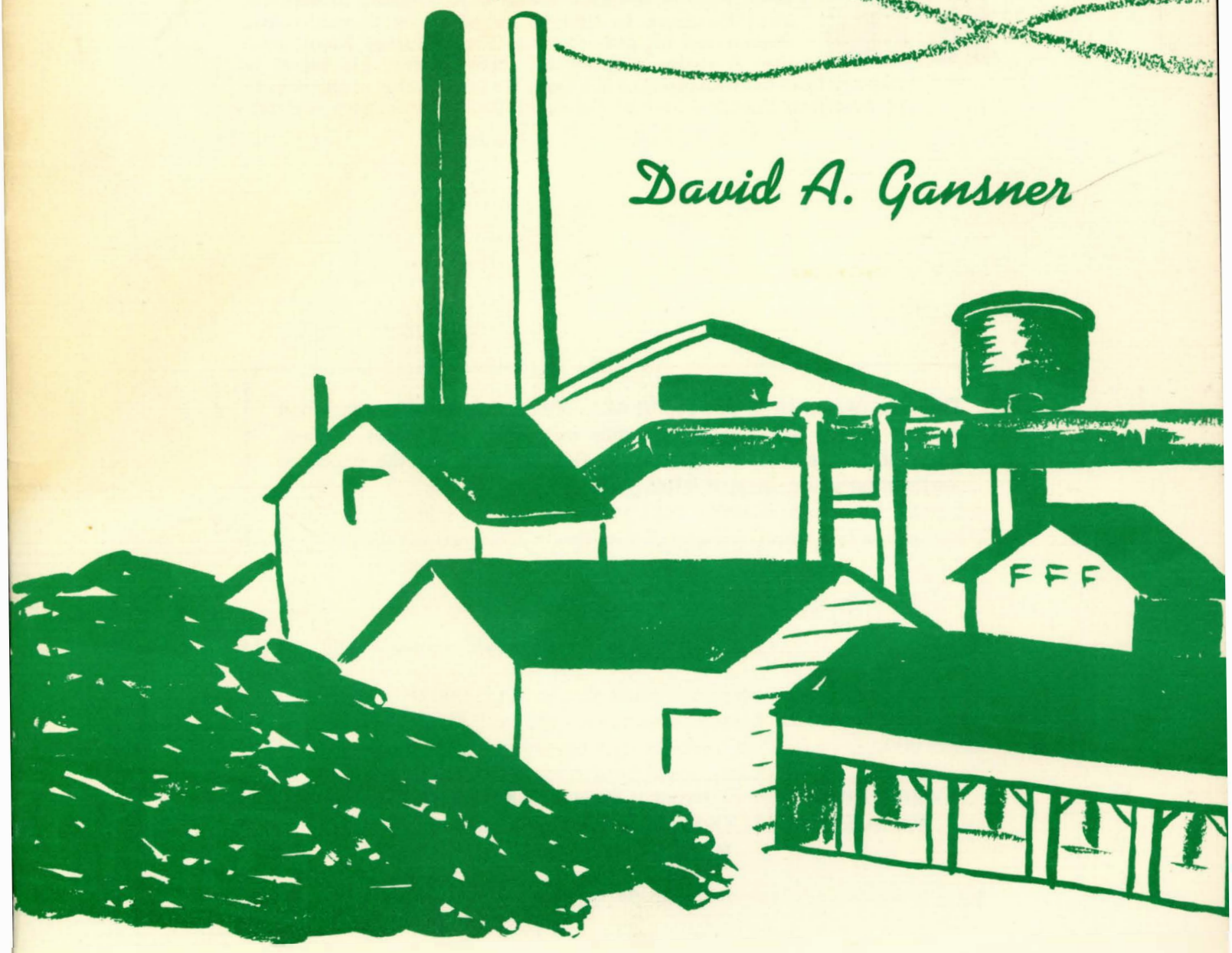
PULPWOOD
production & consumption in the central states 1961

David A. Gansner



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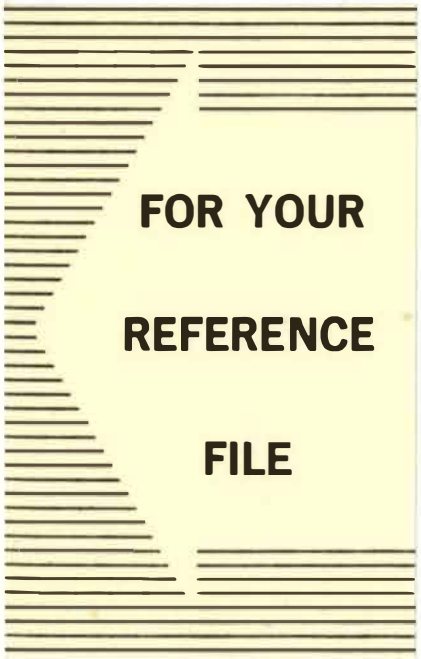
THE AUTHOR

DAVID A. GANSNER began his Forest Service career in 1958 at the Lake States Forest Experiment Station. He worked for three years on the Forest Survey in Missouri and Minnesota. In 1961 he moved to the Central States Station and his present job as Forest Survey Representative. A native of Missouri, Dave received his degree in forestry from the University of Missouri. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters and Xi Sigma Pi (honorary forestry society).

The data presented in this report were obtained from an annual mail canvass of the wood-using pulpmills in the Central States Region. We wish to express our thanks to this industry for the excellent cooperation given us year after year.

Central States Forest Experiment Station, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Forest Service, 111 Old Federal Building, Columbus 15, Ohio
R. D. Lane, Director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PULPWOOD production & consumption in the central states 1961

DAVID A. GANSNER

The steady upward trend in pulpwood production and consumption[1] continued for the seventh consecutive year. Production and consumption both exceeded half a million cords in 1961. This is important news for the nearly 900,000 owners of small woodlands who own most of the forest land in the six-state Region.

Production Climbs Steadily

A record 529,000 cords of pulpwood were harvested from the Central States forests in 1961. This cut, worth an estimated $7,184,000 delivered at the mill, surpasses the previous high reached in 1960 by 37,000 cords (table 1). Since 1955, pulpwood production has increased 176 percent, an average of 56,000 cords per year.

[1]"Production" is the harvest of pulpwood from timberland; "consumption" is the utilization of pulpwood by mills.

TABLE 1.—1961 PULPWOOD PRODUCTION BY STATE AND SPECIES GROUP

State	Conifers	Hardwoods		Total		Change from 1960	Value[1] (Delivered at mill)
		Hard	Soft				
	Cords[2]	*Cords*	*Cords*	*Cords*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Thousand dollars*
Ohio	806	177,250	68,336	246,392	46.6	+14.9	3,324
Illinois	6,882	21,123	70,643	98,648	18.6	— 8.4	1,290
Kentucky	30,536	40,168	2,676	73,380	13.9	— 4.1	1,006
Indiana	4,462	42,979	25,869	73,310	13.9	+31.6	1,010
Iowa	—	10,050	12,411	22,461	4.2	— 4.4	324
Missouri	1,886	2,111	10,810	14,807	2.8	+ 7.1	230
Total	44,572	293,681	190,745	528,998	100.0	+ 7.6	7,184

[1]Based on 1959 reported prices.

[2]Standard cord = 4 x 4 x 8 feet of stacked bolts, 0.8 long cord or unit, 4,500 pounds of soft hardwoods, 5,000 pounds of hard hardwoods or conifers.

Ohio's Production Lead Increases

Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri produced more pulpwood in 1961 than in 1960, while Illinois, Kentucky, and Iowa produced less.

Ohio production increased by 32,000 cords or 15 percent over that of 1960. This State, which has led the Central States in pulpwood production throughout the 7-year history of the pulpwood survey, accounted for 47 percent of the Region's harvest in 1961.

Indiana made the largest annual percentage gain in production (32 percent in 1961) and almost replaced Kentucky as the third-ranking pulpwood-producing state. Illinois production dropped off 8 percent to 99,000 cords.

Harvest of Hard Hardwoods Mounts

In 1959, hard hardwoods[2] replaced soft hardwoods[3] as the major species group used for pulpwood in the Central States. Since then, the hard hardwood lead has been increasing. The year 1960 saw hard hardwoods account for 51 percent of the total pulpwood produced. The harvest

[2]"Hard hardwoods" include such species as oak, hickory, hard maple and beech.

[3]"Soft hardwoods" include such species as basswood, yellow-poplar, aspen, cottonwood, willow, and soft maple.

TABLE 2.—1961 PULPWOOD CONSUMPTION BY STATE AND SPECIES GROUP

State	Conifers	Hardwoods		Total		Change from 1960	Value (Delivered at mill)
		Hard	Soft				
	Cords	*Cords*	*Cords*	*Cords*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Thousand dollars*
Ohio	550	216,832	72,174	289,556	56.2	+ 9.7	3,871
Illinois	14,890	13,457	66,817	95,164	18.5	—10.1	1,280
Indiana, Iowa, Missouri[1]	—	71,993	58,556	130,549	25.3	+26.2	1,863
Total	15,440	302,282	197,547	515,269	100.0	+ 8.9	7,014

[1]Combined to prevent disclosure of individual plant consumption.

increased by 42,000 cords in 1961 and accounted for 56 percent of the total. Sixty percent of the hard hardwood pulpwood produced in 1961 was Ohio grown. Illinois, Kentucky, and Indiana combined accounted for another 36 percent.

The soft hardwood harvest dropped to 191,000 cords in 1961 and represented 36 percent of the total pulpwood produced. Illinois was the leading soft hardwood producer and with Ohio accounted for 73 percent of the total production of this species group.

Conifers accounted for 8 percent of the total pulpwood production in 1961. Kentucky again led all states in coniferous production by producing two-thirds of the total. The harvest of conifers from Illinois and Indiana more than tripled that of 1960. These two states produced 25 percent of the coniferous pulpwood.

Pulpmills Increase Consumption by 9 Percent

Central States' 21 wood-using pulpmills consumed 515,000 cords of roundwood in 1961 (fig. 1, table 2). This is an increase of 42,000 cords or 9 percent over 1960. Ohio again led all states by consuming 56 percent of the total.

In addition to roundwood, 16,000 tons of chipped residues from sawmills and other wood-using plants were utilized. Though this volume is more than three times the amount of residue consumed in 1960, it still represents only 1 percent of the total amount of wood used for pulp in 1961.

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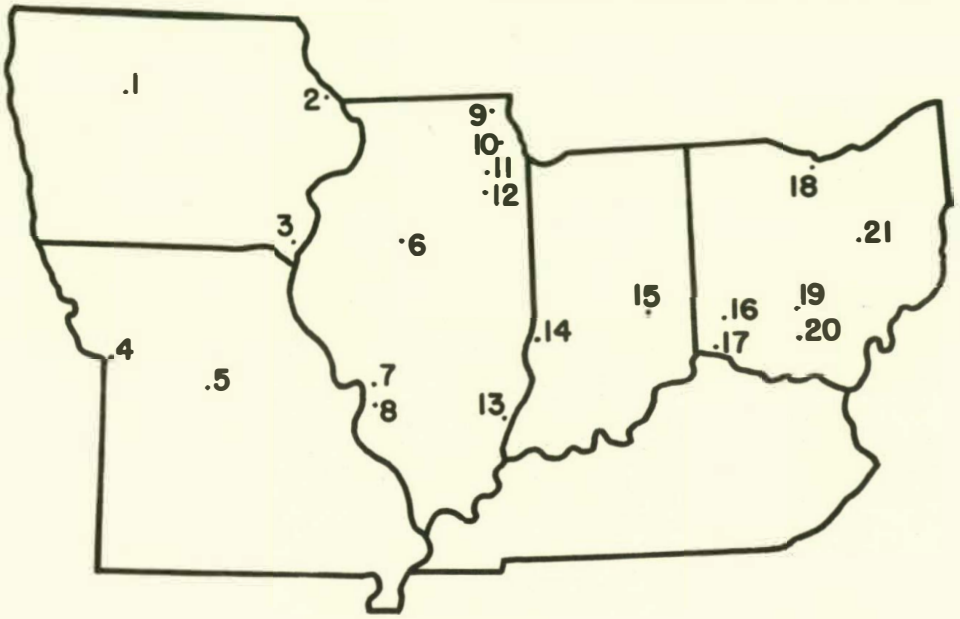


Number	Mill and Location	Capacity (Tons per day)
	IOWA	
1	United States Gypsum Company, Fort Dodge	Unknown
2	Barrett Division, Allied Chemical Corp., Dubuque	60
3	Crandon Paper Mills, Inc., Fort Madison	100
	MISSOURI	
4	The Ruberoid Company, Kansas City	48
5	Huebert Fiberboard, Inc., Boonville	50
	ILLINOIS	
6	Barrett Division, Allied Chemical Corp., Peoria	140
7	Alton Box Board Co., Alton	250
8	Certain-Teed Products Co., East St. Louis	85
9	Johns-Manville Products Corp., Waukegan	65
10	Globe Roofing Products Co., Inc., Chicago	34
11	The Ruberoid Company, Joliet	96
12	Lehon Co., Wilmington	25
13	The Flintkote Company, Mt. Carmel	28
	INDIANA	
14	Weston Paper and Mfg. Co., Terre Haute	150
15	Container Corp. of America, Carthage	100
	OHIO	
16	Logan-Long Co., Franklin	60
17	The Phillip Carey Mfg. Co., Cincinnati	100
18	Johns-Manville, Avery	55
19	Container Corp. of America, Circleville	100
20	Mead Corporation, Chillicothe	300
21	Stone Container Corp., Coshocton	120

Figure 1. — Wood-using pulpmills of the Central States.

Hard Hardwood Consumption Continues to Rise

The pulpmills of the Central States continued to increase their use of hard hardwoods. These species accounted for 59 percent of the total consumption in 1961 compared with 54 percent in 1960. Ohio mills consumed 72 percent of the 1961 hard hardwood total.

Soft hardwood consumed in 1961 dropped 6 percent from that in 1960, to 198,000 cords. Ohio took over Illinois' lead in consumption of this species group and the two states combined consumed 70 percent of all the soft hardwood used.

Coniferous consumption rose 79 percent above that of 1960 but represented only 3 percent of the total pulpwood consumed in 1961. Illinois mills utilized nearly all this coniferous pulpwood.

Interregional Shipments Fall Off Slightly

Shipments of pulpwood into and out of the Central States amounted to 48,000 cords in 1961, only 3 percent less than in 1960. Outgoing shipments exceeded incoming shipments for the second year in a row, this time by a margin of 14,000 cords.

About 31,000 cords (6 percent of the total pulpwood produced in the Central States) were shipped outside the Region. Six pulpmills located in states to the south and east were the recipients. Almost all of the outgoing pulpwood was Kentucky-grown pine.

Five mills located in Illinois, Iowa, and Ohio obtained 17,000 cords of roundwood from outside the Central States area in 1961. This incoming pulpwood represented a little more than 3 percent of the Region's total consumption for the year. Ninety percent of this wood was hardwood from Michigan and Wisconsin.

County Production

The pulpwood harvest of 1961 was concentrated in the same areas as in 1960. Again, the heaviest cutting occurred in the southern Ohio-northeastern Kentucky region (fig. 2). Two hundred and seventeen Central States counties produced pulpwood in 1961, one more than in 1960. Individual county production ranged from as little as 5 cords to as much as 33,000 cords and averaged 2,440 cords per county. Only 59 counties recorded production changes of 1,000 cords or more since 1960; of these 35 produced more. Production increased in 7 counties and decreased in 2 counties by more than 5,000 cords (fig. 3).

Figure 2. — Pulpwood production by counties, 1961.

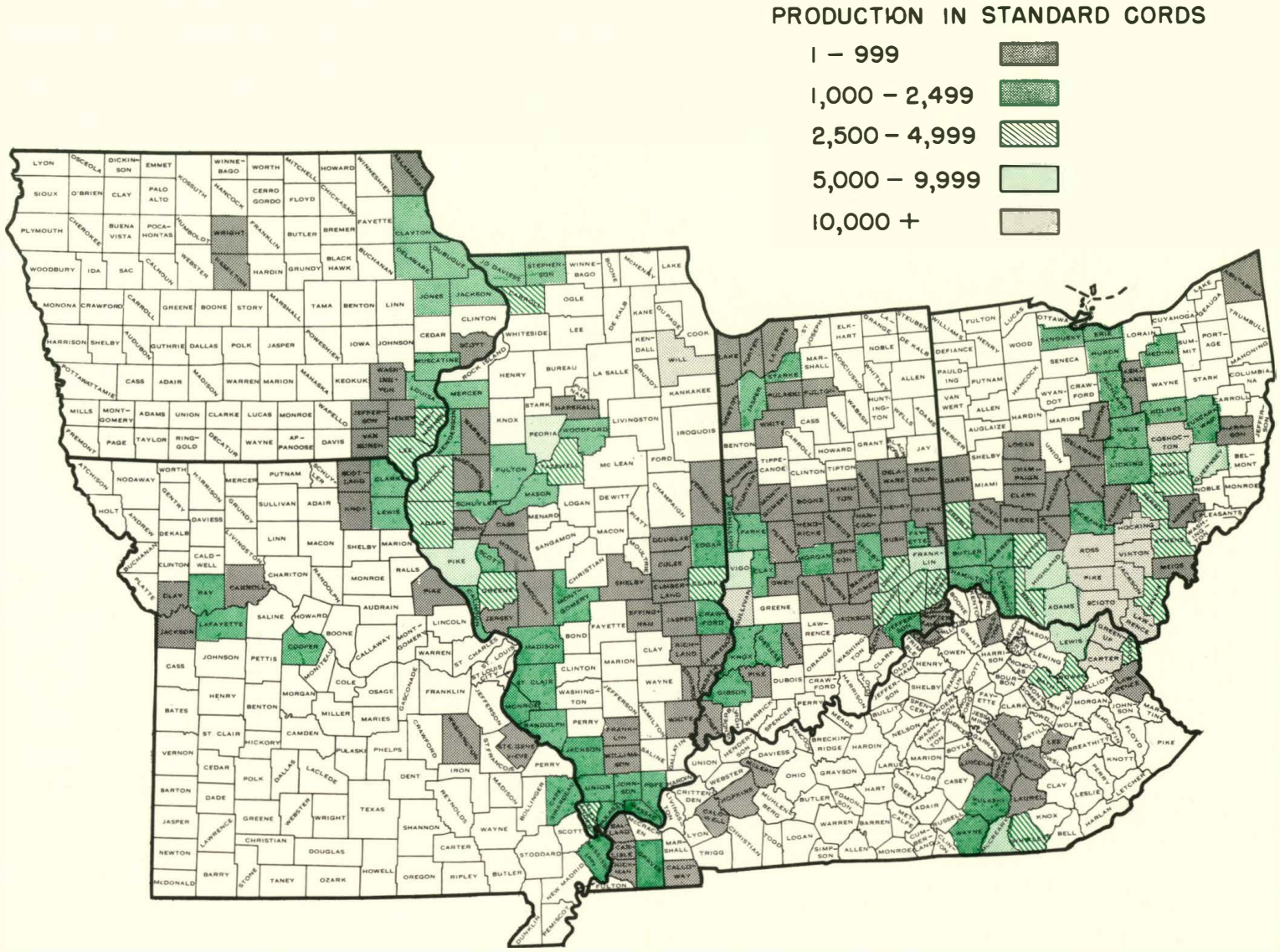
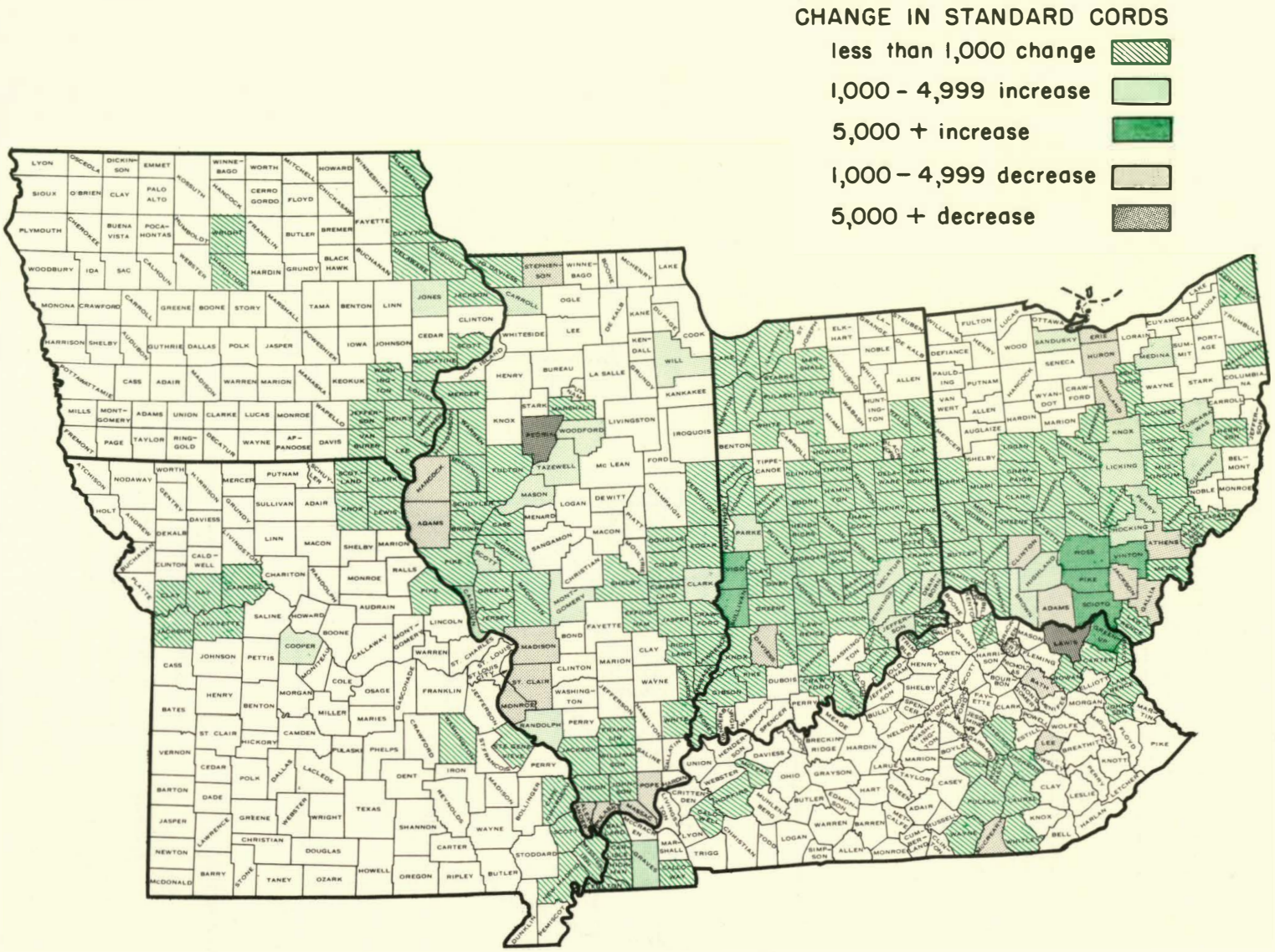


Figure 3. — Change in pulpwood production by counties, 1960-1961.



Pulpwood Movement in the Central States

More than 76 percent of the pulpwood harvested in the Central States in 1961 was utilized by mills of the producing state. Eighteen percent went to other Central States mills and the remainder was sent to mills outside the Region. Most of the pulpwood that did leave the producing states went to pulpmills located just across the state line.

Central States pulpmills obtained 78 percent of their pulpwood requirements from the states in which they are located. Iowa was the only state whose mills obtained less than three-fourths of their pulpwood needs from the home state. Iowa mills (2 of the 3 are located on the state boundary) depended on other states for 61 percent of their roundwood supply. Illinois mills obtained 25 percent of their pulpwood needs from six other states (fig. 4).

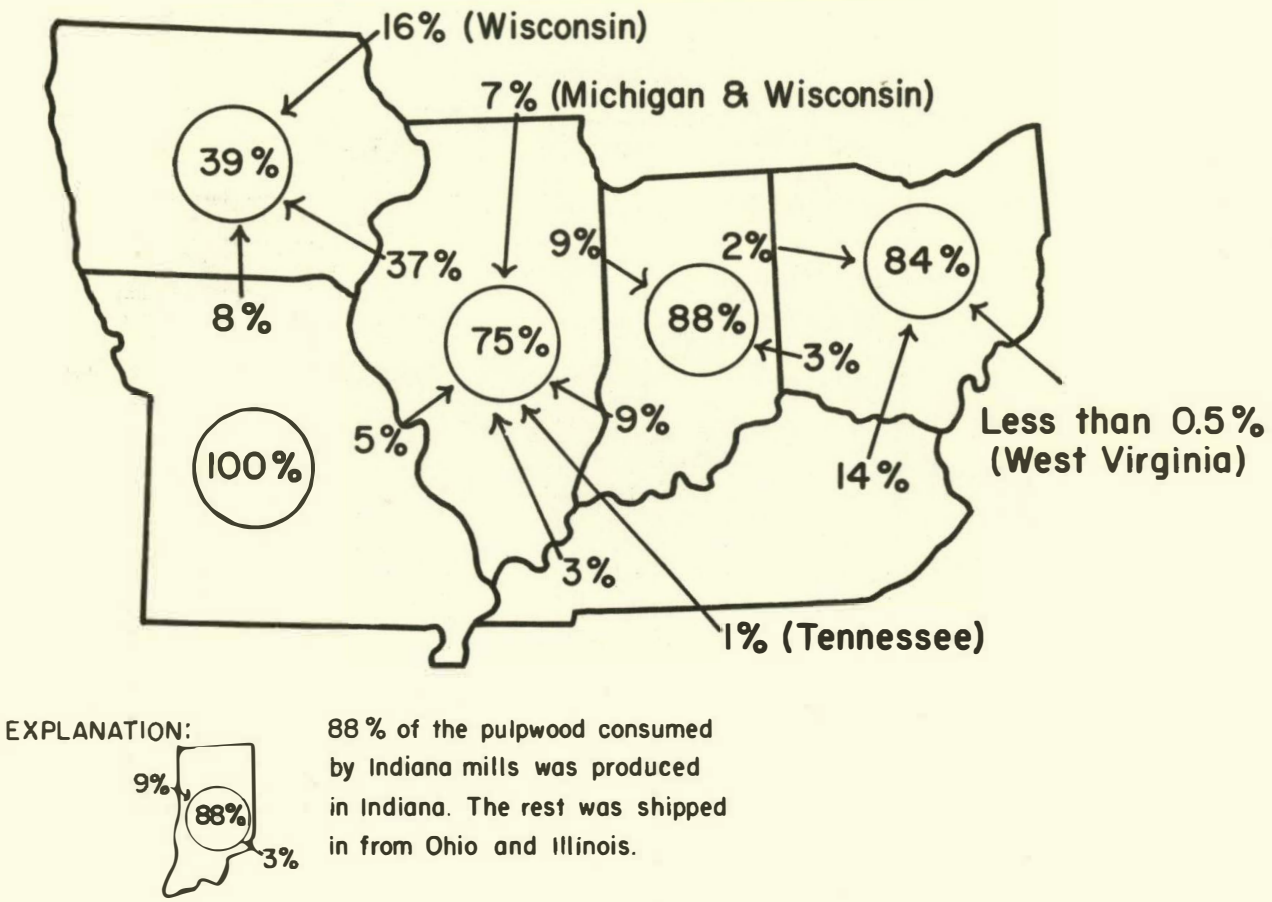


Figure 4. — Source of pulpwood consumed by Central States pulpmills, 1961.

Agriculture — Forest Service — Columbus, Ohio

Gansner, David A.
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Pulpwood production and consumption in the Central States exceeded half a million cords in 1961, showing an increase for the seventh consecutive year.

The Central States Forest Experiment Station is headquartered at Columbus, Ohio and maintains major field offices at:

Ames, Iowa (in cooperation with Iowa State University)
Athens, Ohio (in cooperation with Ohio University)
Bedford, Indiana
Berea, Kentucky (in cooperation with Berea College)
Carbondale, Illinois (in cooperation with Southern Illinois University)
Columbia, Missouri (in cooperation with the University of Missouri)